Fernald & Long, no. 18,403; wet sandy beach of Long Pond, Brewster, *Fernald & Long*, no. 16,763; Sharon, *S. F. Poole*, no. 292 (as *P. hydropiperoides*); brook near Church St., Winchester, Aug. 15, 1853, *Wm. Boott* (as *P. acre*). RHODE ISLAND: peaty margins of small ponds between Pilot Hill and South East Point, Block Island, *Fernald et al.*, no. 9413; peaty margin of pond near Clay Head, Block Island, *Fernald et al*, no. 9415 (as *P. hydropiperoides*). CONNECTICUT: wet roadside, Stratford, Sept. 9, 1895, *E. H. Eames* (as *P. acre*, with which it is mixed).

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY.

SOLIDAGO RIGIDA L.

KENNETH K. MACKENZIE.

IN the Linnaean herbarium named *Solidago rigida* is a specimen of the species so currently treated in our manuals (Gray Proc. Am. Acad. **17:** 179. 1882). Unfortunately, however, the Linnaean species is entirely based upon citations from older authors. No word of original description is given, and in consequence the specimen in the herbarium cannot be considered in determining the proper application of the name, although it was in the Linnaean herbarium when the species was published (Jackson Proc. Linn. Soc. (1912) Appendix 139).

The original description is short and reads as follows:

Solidago rigida L.

"10. Solidago foliis caulinis ovatis scabris, ramis alternis fastigiatis, corymbis terminalibus. *Hort. cliff.* 410. *Roy. lugdb.* 162.

"Virga aurea novae angliae, lato rigidoque folio. *Herm. par.* 243 *t.* 243.

"*Habitat in* Pensylvania."

Linnaeus Sp. Pl. 880. 1753.

The first notice Linnaeus gave of this plant was in 1737, when in Hortus Cliffortianus he wrote:

"6. Solidago foliis caulinis ovatis, ramis alternis fastigiatis, corymbis terminatricibus.

"Virga aurea novae angliae, lato rigidoque folio. *Herm. parad.* 243. *t.* 243. *Tournef. inst.* 485. *Vaill. act.* 1720, *p.* 397 (should be 307).

"Doria americana, lato rigidoque folio. *Boerh lugdb.* 1. *p.* 98.

"*Crescit in* nova York, *Americae septentrionalis*, Pensylvaniae."

Linnaeus Hort. Cliff. 410. 1737.

In 1740 in Royen's work (largely the work of Linnaeus) he wrote:

"5. Solidago foliis caulinis ovatis, ramis alternis fastigiatis, corymbis terminatricibus. *Linn. h. Cliff.* 410.

"Doria americana, lato rigido folio. *Boerh.* lugdb. 1. p. 98.

"Virga aurea novae angliae, lato rigidoque folio. *Herm. par.* 243 t. 243."

Royen Fl. Leyd. Prodr. 162. 1740.

The citations to Tournefort, Vaillant and Boerhaave referred to, are as follows:

"Virga aurea novae Angliae lato rigidoque folio Par. Bat. Virga aurea ex nova York, foliis symphiti majoris, hirsutis Schol. Bot."

Tournefort Inst. (Ed. 3) 485. 1719.

"12. Virga aurea novae angliae, lato, rigido folio. Par. Bat. 243. & I. R. Herb. 485."

Vaillant in Mem. Roy. Acad. Sc. 307. 1720.

"5. Doria; Americana: lato, rigido folio. *Virga aurea, novae Angliae, lato, rigidoque folia* Par. *Bat. M. H. 3. 125. Virga aurea, ex Nova York, foliis symphyti majoris*, hirsutis. Sc. Bot. Par. t. H."

Boerhaave Ind. alter Pl. Lugd.-Batav. 98. 1720.

It will be noted that all of these references go back to the plate and description of Hermann Paradisus Batavus 243, pl. 243. 1698. This is a fine piece of work and the plate referred to is an excellent one. It is, however, not at all the plant currently known as *Solidago rigida*, but it is *Solidago patula* Muhl. The description is long and carefully drawn, but it will be here sufficient to quote the description of the leaves:

"ex qua prodeunt *folia* plurima, pedalia, palmum lata, in mucronem desinentia, subviridia, tactu aspera, rigida, pluribus nervis inscripta, subinde in margine denticellis incisa, pediculis dodrantalibus insidentia. *Caules* gerit multiplices, firmos, rotundos, striatos, crassos, quos ambiunt *folia* caeteris minora magisque acuminata, basi caulem quasi amplectentia."

The only scientists who seem to have consulted this plate at all were Torrey & Gray (Fl. N. Am. 2^2: 209. 1842) who characterized it as "poor" under the plant treated by them as *Solidago rigida* L.

It is interesting to note that Torrey & Gray (l.c. 213) in describing *Solidago patula* Muhl. say, "This species is readily distinguished by the shagreen-like roughness of the upper surface of the ample some-

what coriaceous leaves" while the older author Hermann writing in 1698 described them as "tactu aspera, rigida."

While the change required may be distasteful it is quite evident that we must give to the plant which has been called *Solidago patula* Muhl. the name *Solidago rigida* L.

MAPLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

POGONIA AFFINIS IN MAINE.

EDWIN H. EAMES.

SPECIMENS of *Pogonia affinis* Aust. have been distributed with the following data: "Norway, Oxford County, Maine, 20 Aug. 1923. Dr. E. H. Eames and Dr. C. C. Godfrey."

This appears to be the first collection in the State and is about 70 miles northeast of the only station recorded[1] from New Hampshire, near Holderness, where three specimens were found. It lacks a few miles of reaching the same latitude as the most northerly station recorded, at Burlington, Vermont, where apparently one specimen was found.[2]

This Maine colony was so extraordinary in some ways as to merit detailed record. About 35 plants were found within an interswamp area of approximately half an acre of fairly well drained, partly very open woodland of beech and red maple, merging upon one side into a scattering growth of Arbor Vitae—common in the general locality—which at one point, within a few meters of the nearest *Pogonia*, became a swamp characteristic of the species, where were many well-fruited specimens of *Microstylis monophyllos* (L.) Lindl.

The area was largely free from underbrush or vegetation of any kind. The soil was sandy loam or in places clay-loam, topped with a moderate but variable layer of leaf-mold and nowhere more than a meter above the adjacent swamps, nearly level and barely moist.

The plants generally were widely scattered but at the highest point, a mound about the base of a tall badly decayed beech trunk well perforated by woodpeckers, was a combination offering unusually favorable organic soil conditions as shown in its support of a very interesting growth of the Pogonias—a cluster of eleven stems within

[1] RHODORA, xix: 235. 1917.
[2] Torreya, ii: 143. 1902.